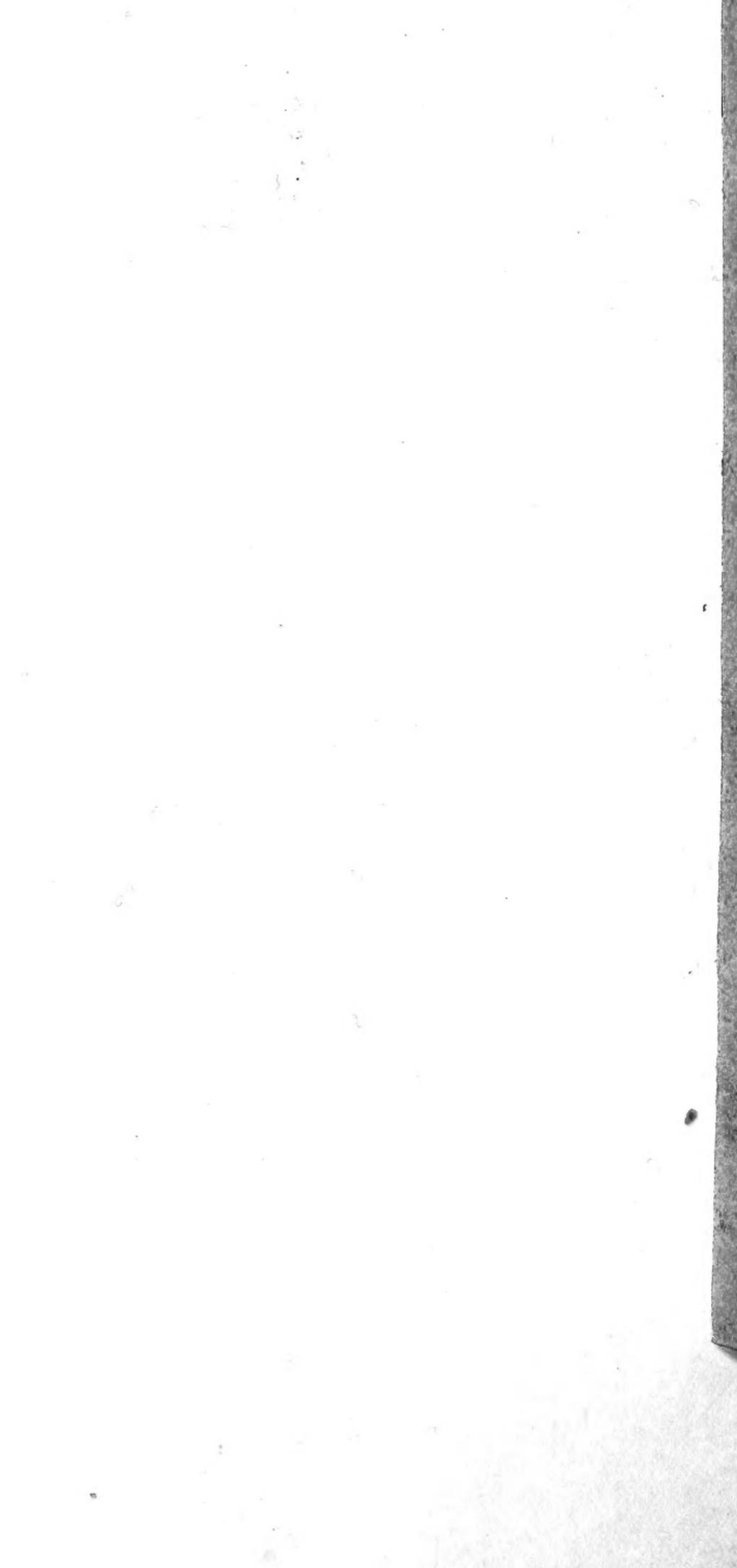


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DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
—OF THE—

NORTH-WESTERN

NURSERIES

NONE
BETTER



FEW
AS GOOD

HEADQUARTERS FOR
LATE KEEPING WINTER APPLES

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,
SHRUBS, ROSES, ETC., OF BEST QUALITY



C. L. WHITNEY.
PROPRIETOR

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TWO MILES SOUTH OF WALLA WALLA
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TO OUR FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS.

We take pleasure in handing you this Catalogue and hope you will favor us with your order. Our stock is well grown and will surely please you—young, smooth, thrifty—all grown on whole roots and free from disease.

Send in your orders as early as possible and we will surprise you with as fine trees as you could wish for, put up in the **BEST POSSIBLE** manner.

Remit by P. O. Order, Express Order, Draft or Registered Letter, which ever is most convenient, and we will do the rest.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

While we exercise the greatest care to have all trees, shrubs and plants genuine and true to name and hold ourselves prepared to replace, on proper proof, all that may prove untrue, we do not give any warranty, express or implied, and in case of any error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the goods.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

Cash, or satisfactory security, before delivery or shipment of trees.

Write your name plain and state how you wish the goods sent, and in case we should not have the varieties ordered, whether we may substitute others equally as good to take their place.

SPECIAL LOW PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS.

**SEND ME A LIST OF WHAT YOU WANT
AND LET ME FIGURE WITH YOU.**

Plant hardy trees
And they will live when you are gone.
Plant red winter apples
And you will have money to burn.

How deserted a farm house would look without an orchard of well selected fruits, and can a city or village home be complete without its roses, shrubs, trees, etc.; and, where space will admit, what is more beautiful in the outside adornment of a comfortable home than the combination of fruits and flowers? Is there anything more enticing than a tree or vine bending with its ripe lucious fruit; and what is more attractive to the eye than a well arranged landscape covered with ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers? And since so much depends upon the nurseryman for the production of the best varieties and true to name, he must by dilligence, labor and experience be prepared to furnish that which will give satisfaction to the purchaser.

It is, therefore, the aim in the preparation of this catalogue to make the descriptions and time of ripening, etc., as accurate and intelligible as possible, and in so doing to lend assistance to those desiring to make selections, so that they may obtain varieties suited to their locality and also that a succession of ripening, from the earliest to the latest, among the fruits, and flowering among the ornamentals, may be obtained.

DEPTH TO PLANT.

About the only correct guide that can be given in regard to the depth to be planted is that when the ground is well pressed about the tree or plant it will be as deep or a little deeper than it stood in the nursery; and in this it is well to bear in mind that the roots of some trees such as the Standard Pear, strike their root deep, and require a deep hole even to plant them as deep as they were in the nursery.

PRUNING.

Cut back one-third to one-half of the last season's growth, and one year old Peach to almost a bare stock and headed back to the desired height, for forming the top, the buds on the body of the Peach tree will make a better growth and form a better top than if the side branches are left on. It is not advisable to do any of this pruning until just before the buds start in the spring. Remove the labels before the trees begin to grow.

TRANSPLANTING.

When the trees are received, open the bundles and heel in, so that mellow earth will come in con-

tact with all the roots. It may be necessary to apply water to moisten the soil. Before planting, the ends of all bruised and broken roots must be cut sloping from the underside. If the soil is properly prepared the holes need not be dug much larger than to receive the roots in their original position. In planting ing sod, in yard or lawn, the hole should be dug four to six feet in diameter and a little deeper than is necessary to set the tree, always using mellow soil in filling in, pressing the ground well about the roots, and in such a manner as to leave them in their natural position as much as possible. Water freely used in planting helps to settle the earth about the roots and a mulching as soon as the tree is planted three or four inches thick and one to two feet in diameter should be applied, but the earth should be well pressed about the tree before applying the mulching.

Do you like apples? then plant trees!

APPLE TREES.

"There is no fruit grown that is so staple as the apple; no fruit that can so nearly be distributed to the four quarters of the world, in its natural state with so little expense of packing or in so economical a package and there is no fruit that will receive the uninterrupted demand for so long a season."

The foreign demand for our commercial apples is so rapidly increasing and the home consumption so great over this vast domain that the theory of over production must crumble and give way to the real fact that the production can hardly be so great but that remunerative prices will always be obtained, and since there are seasons in which partial failures will occur in some portions of the country, which is frequently the case, the fruit grower will then be far in advance, in dollars and cents of the ordinary tiller of the soil. All the wrold must look to the Northwest for the finest apples.

SUMMER APPLES.

Astrachan Red—Large, round, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with thick bloom; juicy, rich and beautiful; a good bearer; hardy July.

Red June—Medium size, red, flesh white, tender juicy, sub-acid; an abundant bearer. Last of June.

Duchess—Russian, medium to large size; skin yellow, streaked with red and somewhat blushed with a faint blue blossom; flesh juicy and good with a rich sub-acid flavor; productive; slow. August.

Early Harvest—Medium to large, roundish, bright straw color; flesh white, tender, juicy, crisp, with a

rich sub-acid flavor; tree moderately vigorous and productive; one of the best. First of July.

Early Strawberry—Medium, roundish, handsomely striped with red; excellent, productive; mod. First of July.

Golden Sweet—Large, pale yellow, very sweet and good, good bearer; free. August.

Yellow Transparent—A beautiful yellow apple, said to be the earliest apple grown; flesh fine grain, juicy, rich sub-acid, very hardy and prolific bearer.

AUTUMN.

Bismark—One of the finest new apples. August and September.

Alexander—Large striped red or crimson, flesh yellowish white, tender, crisp, pleasant flavor, very hardy. October.

Fameuse or Snow—Medium size, whitish ground striped with deep red, flesh very white, juicy and pleasant. October and November.

Rambo—Medium, yellow streaked with dull red tender and good, tree not very hardy. November.

Gravenstein—Large, striped, excellent quality, vigorous, productive. September and October.

Red Beitungheimer—A rare and valuable variety, fruit very large, tree a free grower. September.

Wealthy—An apple of fine appearance and quality, an early and profuse bearer; a good market apple of its season, tree hardy; its chief fault is killing itself by its early and excessive bearing; in size and beauty it equals Baldwin, and is a better dessert apple.

Fall Queen—Large, fruit tender, juicy and excellent. September and October.

Wolf River—Very large and handsome, flesh whitish, breaking pleasant, sub-acid, shy bearer. September and October. Beautiful show apple.

Jeffris—A fine dessert apple.

WINTER APPLES.

Arkansas Black—Origin, Bentville, Arkansas, the tree is a beautiful upright grower, young wood very dark; fruit medium to large; fine flavor; beautiful dark color, almost black; flesh yellowish, slightly sub-acid, crisp; one of the best cooking apples; vigorous. January to July.

Arkansas Beauty—Size, large; color, a beautiful

light crimson in the shade, darker in the sun, with indistinct splashes and stripes over the whole surface of darker crimson; flesh fine grained, whitish color, tinged with red and yellow; flavor a rich sub-acid, quality very good; tree a good grower, an early and abundant bearer; season late; an excellent keeper.

Baldwin—Large, roundish, deep bright red; juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor; tree vigorous, upright and very productive of fair handsome fruit. November and February.

Ben Davis—(New York Pipin), too well known for any remarks.

Mammoth Black Twig—Tree an upright spreading grower, bears large crops; the fruit is fully one-third larger than Wine Sap, which it resembles very much in color, flavor and keeping qualities;; tree a young and regular bearer; hardy and vigorous. November to April. One of the very best.

Blue Pearmain—Very large, dull red; tree very hardy. December to January.

Johnathan—Fruit roundish, medium, skin yellow nearly covered with dark or lively red, fine grained, very tender and fine flavor. October to March.

Black Hoover—One of the handsomest apples grown; fruit of excellent quality; takes on a beautiful polish. Prize winner, having taken first sweepstakes prize for two years at Spokane Fruit Fair as handsomest apple. Late keeper.

Spitzenburg Esopus—Medium to large; deep red; flesh yellow, crisp, sub-acid, high flavored. Tree a light grower in the nursery, but bears and grows well transplanted in rich soil. November to April.

Kay Spitzenburg—Large beautiful red apple; long keeper, good bearer.

Spokane Beauty—Tree a remarkably strong grower, fruit of largest size and of splendid quality. Will keep till April.

Missouri Pippin—Large, oblong, bright red, with numerous gray dots, very handsome and of fair quality, an early and very abundant bearer, and very profitable orchard fruit; vig. December to March.

Northern Spy—Fruit large, conical, flattened, skin greenish yellow, striped and shaded with light and dark purplish crimson and covered with a thin white bloom; flesh white, fine grained, tender, very juicy; a pleasant sub-acid. November and December.

Gano—A rapid grower, tree resembles Ben Davis. An annual and prolific bearer; fruit redder than Ben Davis and better flavor; good keeper.

Tallman Sweet—Medium, pale yellow, firm, rich

and very sweet; valuable preserving and baking apple. October to December.

Red Cheek Pippin—Fruit large, pale yellow with a beautiful warm red cheek; one of the very best, tree hardy. December to March.

Rhode Island Greening—Large, greenish yellow, tender, juicy and rich with rather an acid flavor, growing strong and spreading, and an abundant bearer, but drops prematurely at the west, and should be gathered early if planted at all. November and December.

Rome Beauty—(Gillett's Seedling). Large, yellow, striped with red, flesh juicy, crisp, sub-acid, tree, good grower. October to March. One of the best all around apples for market.

Russet, Roxbury or Boston—Medium to large, greenish or yellow russet, crisp, good sub-acid flavor, productive, very popular on account of its long keeping; vigorous. December to May.

Yellow Bellflower—Large yellow apple of excellent quality.

Pippins—Twenty ounce.

Shackleford—Originated in Clark County, Missouri. The tree is a vigorous grower and a prolific bearer, better even than the Ben Davis; it flourishes on poor land with a clay sub-soil; apples large, highly colored and finely flavored; choice cookers and good keepers. Season December to May.

York Imperial—Medium, oblate, white shaded with crimson, juicy and sub-acid, a good bearer and keeper, one of the best winter apples. November to April.

Winesap—Medium, dark red, sub-acid, excellent, abundant bearer; a favorite market variety. November to April.

White Winter Pearmain—Large, oblong, skin yellowish, flesh yellow with a pleasant sub-acid flavor, tree vigorous, productive. January to April.

Wagner—Medium to large, deep red, flesh firm, sub-acid and excellent, very productive, young bearer. October to March.

Yellow Newton Pippin—Yellow with a red cheek, flesh firm, crisp, juicy, with a very rich and high flavor, one of the most valuable apples grown for commerce, will keep till April.

CRAB APPLES.

Price Same as Apples.

Transcendent—All things considered, this is one

of the most valuable varieties of Crab apples grown. Tree remarkably vigorous, growing to a good size, and immensely productive. Comes into bearing a little the second year from planting, bearing every year after, and producing good crops by the fourth year. Fruit very large, from one to two inches in diameter. Excellent for sauce and pies, both green and dried. The best of its class for cider, being juicy and crisp, and is also, by many, considered a good eating apple. Skin yellow, striped with red. September and October.

Whitney—Large, averaging one and a half to two inches in diameter; skin smooth, glossy green, striped, splashed with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich. A great bearer and very hardy. Tree a vigorous and handsome grower. Has no superior if equal.

Hyslop—Almost as large as Early Strawberry Apple; deep crimson; very popular on account of its large size, beauty and hardness. Keeps well into the winter.

PEAR TREES.

Bartlett—Large size, often with a beautiful blush next to sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored. Tree a strong grower; bearing early and abundantly; very popular. Last of August and first of September. Grows best as a Standard.

Clapp's Favorite—Very large, yellowish green to full yellow when ripe, marbled with dull red in the sun, and covered with small russet specks, vinous, melting and rich. Vigorous. July.

Washington—Size medium, greenish yellow, with brownish red cheek; flesh white, fine grained, melting, excellent, about three weeks earlier than the Bartlett.

THE WHOLE IS GREATER THAN A PART.

AUTUMN PEARS.

Anjou—Large, greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with dull crimson, flesh whitish, buttery, melting, with a high, rich, vinous, excellent flavor, very productive, succeeds well on quince, should be in every orchard. Vigorous. September to December.

Flemish Beauty—Large, beautiful, juicy, rich and fine. Strong grower and good bearer. Tree very hardy. September.

Seckel—Small, rich, yellowish brown. One of

the best and highest flavored pears known. September and October.

WINTER PEARS.

Winter Nelis—Medium size, yellowish green and russet, fine grained, melting, rich and delicious; one of the best winter pears. Tree straggling, slender grower, but very productive.

Beurre Easter—Large, pale yellow, sprinkled with green dots, often dull red cheek; quality good. One of the best winter pears. Keeps all winter.

Winter Bartlett—Originated in Southern Oregon. Fine, large winter pear. Free. A poor grower like Winter Nelis.

Erwin Winter—A seedling from Winter Nelis—fully 1-3 larger and equally as fine flavored. Tree very hardy and much stronger grower than Winter Nelis. Will keep a month longer than Winter Nelis. One of the best winter pears grown.

PEACHES.

The peach tree requires a well drained, moderately rich soil—warm, sandy loam is probably the best.

In order to preserve the continued healthy growth of the tree and the fine quality of the fruit, the Peach should have the shoots and branches shortened every year or two, so as to preserve a round, vigorous head; and the land should not be seeded to grass, but kept in constant cultivation.

Arkansas Traveler—Said to ripen earlier than Amsden, of which it is a seedling fully equal in every respect.

Alexander—Large size, well grown specimen measuring eight inches in circumference, handsome and regular in form, with deep maroon shade, covered with the richest tint of crimson, rich and good in quality with a vinous flavor; adheres to the stone; should remain on the tree until fully ripe. Last of June.

Amsden—Fruit medium; color red, beautifully shaded and mottled with a very dark red, nearly covering the greenish white ground; flesh white, with a delicious flavor when ripened on the tree. Middle to end of June.

Cresby—Medium size, bright orange yellow, streaked with carmine. On account of its beautiful color and fine quality it commands a ready sale in competition with best standard market sorts. Claim-

Whole Root Trees are Better than Piece Root Trees.

ed to be the hardiest of all peaches. Good for both home and market. September 10th.

Orange Cling—Largest peach grown, resembling a large naval orange. Fine for preserving or canning. September to October.

The Champion—Originated in Nokomis, Illinois; fruit large, beautiful in appearance; flavor delicious, sweet, rich and juicy; skin creamy white, with red cheek; free stone. August 15th. The peculiarity of this great acquisition is its hardiness, and the crowning events in its history of having stood a temperature of 18 degrees below zero in the winter of 1887-8, and produced an abundant crop the following season, and again in 1890 producing a full crop, when the peach crop was an universal failure.

Hale's Early—Fruit medium size; skin smooth, clear, white delicately marbled with bright and dark red on sunny side; flesh very melting, juicy and high flavored. July 10 to 20th.

Crawford's Early—This beautiful yellow peach is highly esteemed for market purposes. Fruit very large, oblong; skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and excellent; productive; free. Last of July.

Crawford's Late—Fruit of the largest size; skin yellow, or greenish yellow, with dull red cheek; flesh yellow; productive; one of the best; free. Last of August and September.

Wonderful—Originated in New Jersey, large to very large, uniform in shape and size, color rich golden yellow, overspread with carmine and crimson; flesh yellow, highly flavored and firm, bright red at pit, which is small and parts freely from the flesh. Ripe in October and keeps well.

Elberta—A Georgia cross between Crawford and Chinese Cling, very large, well colored; all things considered the finest yellow freestone in cultivation; no one can go amiss by planting it; fruit perfectly free from rot, and one of the most successful shipping varieties. August 20th.

Perfection—Large yellow freestone, ripening before Late Crawford, which variety it very much resembles, but is decidedly superior to it in size and appearance; prolific and a valuable market peach. Finest canning peach grown.

Malta—Large yellow freestone peach, excellent for canning.

PLUM.

Bradshaw—Fruit very large, dark violet red,

flesh yellowish green, juicy and pleasant. Tree vigorous, erect and productive. Middle of August.

Coe's Golden Drop—Large and handsome; light yellow; firm, rich, sweet; one of the best of late plums. Last of September.

Peach Plum—Very large and handsome; color red; very productive; valuable market fruit. Ripens in August.

Yellow Egg—(White Magnum Bonum, White Egg Plum)—Fruit of the very largest size; skin yellow, with numerous white dots; flesh yellow, rather coarse, sub-acid, fine for cooking. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of August.

Columbia—Very large; dark purple. Tree hardy and a strong grower. September.

Washington—Large; green, somewhat reddened; juicy, sweet and fine; very productive. Last of August.

Pond Seedling—Same as Hungarian Prune. September.

PRUNE.

French—Fruit small, purplish in color; very sweet, rich and sugary. Very valuable for drying. September.

Italian—A fine, large prune; color purple, flesh juicy and delicious; parts freely from the stone; fine for drying. Tree productive. September.

Silver Prune—Large and handsome; very productive; fruit rich and sweet; one of the finest prunes grown. Tree inclined to overbear.

Hungarian Prune—Same as Pond's Seedling.

Golden Prune—One of the richest prunes grown; color golden; fine for eating, drying or canning; free stone. September.

Early Italian—The earliest prune grown. Fruit large, purple, resembling the Italian but about one month earlier; fruit rich, juicy and delicious; a valuable market sort; tree hardy and rapid grower; early bearer and very productive; fine for drying.

Pacific—Fruit large and fine, sweet and delicious. A valuable new variety.

CHERRIES.

Bing—Fruit large, dark color and of finest quality. One of the finest shipping cherries grown; will carry to New York in good condition. This cherry was a chance selection found growing wild in the

Whole Root Trees are Budded.

late Seth Luelling nursery; his China foreman, Bing, liking the cherry so well begged Mr. Luelling to let him name it so he called it "Bing."

Black Tartarian—Very large, bright purplish black, half tender, juicy, very rich, excellent flavor. Tree a vigorous grower and very productive. Last of June or July.

Royal Ann—Very large, pale yellow or red, very firm; juicy and sweet. Productive, one of the best. Adapted to long transportation. Fine for home or market.

Black Republican—(Luelling)—Large black cherry; flesh solid and firm; fine for eating or shipping.

Centennial—Large, amber color, with red cheek; firm and excellent, sweet and fine flavored.

Lambert—Very large, larger than Royal Ann. Sweet and delicious.

Gov. Wood—Light red, rich and delicious. Tree hardy and productive. June.

SOUR CHERRIES.

Early Richmond—(Kentish, Virginian or Early May.)—Medium size, dark red; melting, juicy, sprightly, acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes, and is exceedingly productive. First of June.

May Duke—Large, dark red, juicy and rich; prolific. Free. First of June.

Olivet—A variety of French origin. Large globular, very shining, deep red; flesh red, tender, rich and vinous; sub-acid flavor. Free. Middle of June.

English Morello—Medium to large; blackish red, rich, acid, juicy and good; very productive. Moderate. July.

Late Duke—Large red, juicy and rich, an old, excellent variety; vigorous and productive. Middle of July.

NECTARINE TREES.

A most delicious, smooth-skinned fruit, which thrives wherever peaches will grow.

Piece Root Trees are Grafted.

to be stung by the curculio, and requires the same treatment as plums.

Boston—Large, deep yellow, with a bright blush and mottlings of red, sweet and peculiar, pleasant flavor; freestone; the largest and most beautiful variety known; hardy and productive. Vigorous. August.

Red Roman—Large size, greenish yellow, with a dark, dull, red cheek; flesh yellowish, fine and rich; productive. Vigorous. September.

APRICOTS.

A delicious fruit of the plum species, valuable for its earliness.

Early Golden—(Dubois)—Small, pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy as the Russian Apricot, and productive. Vigorous. First of July.

Moorpark—One of the largest; orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. Vigorous. July.

Peach—Very large; orange, with a dark cheek; juicy and high flavored; similar to Moorpark. Vigorous. July.

Royal—Large; yellow, with an orange cheek; juicy, rich, and delicious; a very fine variety, and well deserving a place in collections. Vigorous. July.

Simmon Apricot—A new variety of recent introduction, valuable on account of extreme earliness. Large and fine quality of fruit.

SELECT QUINCES, 50c each.

The quince is, of late, attracting a great deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space, productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use. When put up in the proportion of about one quart of quinces to four quarts of other fruit, it imparts a delicious flavor.

It flourishes in any garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

Apple or Orange—Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender, and is of very excellent

flavor. Valuable for preserves or flavoring; very productive; the most popular and extensive cultivated of the old varieties. October.

Champion—Fruit very large, fair and handsome. Tree very productive, surpassing any other variety in this respect; bears abundantly while young; flesh cooks as tender as the apple, and without hard spots or core; flavor delicate, imparting an exquisite quince taste and odor to any fruit with which it is cooked. The most valuable of all.

Rae's Mammoth—A seedling of the orange quince; one-third larger; of the same form and color; fair, handsome, equally as good, and said to be as productive. Tree, a healthy, trifty grower.

Missouri Mammoth—The largest quince in cultivation. Brought into notice in the vicinity of Kansas City, Mo., where it is fruited extensively, and is attracting great attention on account of its being large in size, perfect in shape, very rich and aromatic; tree vigorous, productive, and early bearer and free from blight.

RHUBARB, OR PIE PLANT.

This deserves to be ranked among the very early products of the garden. It affords the earliest materials for fine pies and fresh table sauce, continues long in use, and is valuable for canning. Make the ground rich and deep, and thus secure a more tender growth.

Early Scarlet—Rather small; but early and good.

Mammoth—Largest and finest grown.

ASPARAGUS.

Asparagus—Earliest and finest spring vegetable.

MULBERRIES.

Downing's Everbearing—The beauty of this as a lawn or street tree is quite enough to commend it, but in addition it yields an abundant supply of its large refreshing berries for about three months. "I regard it as an indispensable addition to every fruit garden; and I speak what I think when I say I had rather have one tree of Downing's Everbearing Mulberry than a bed of strawberries."—Henry Ward Beecher.

New American—A new variety forming a very beautiful tree; very hardy and productive. Superior to the Downing.

Russian—A very hardy, rapid growing timber

tree of great value, introduced from Russia by the Mennonites; foliage abundant and said to be very desirable in the culture of silk worms.

Horse Radish—15c Each.

NUTS.

Black Walnut—Butternut, Shell Bark Hickory, English Filbert, American Sweet Chestnuts, Spanish Chestnut, English Walnut, Japan Chestnut.

DEWBERRY.

Lucretia Dewberry—Fruit very large, luscious and handsome; perfectly hardy, a strong grower and enormously productive; a superb and very profitable market fruit; the vines should be allowed to remain on the ground during the winter, and staked up early in the spring.

White Dewberry.

SELECT GRAPES.

Soils—Good grapes are grown on various soils, sandy, clayey, loamy, etc. The soil must be well drained, and there should be a free exposure to the sun and air. Hillsides unsuitable for other crops are good places for grapes.

Champion—A large grape of medium quality; a strong grower and very hardy; the earliest of all; succeeds in all sections, and this makes it a valuable market grape.

Concord—A large, handsome grape, ripening a week or two earlier than Isabella; very hardy and productive. Succeeds over a great extent of country, and although not of the highest quality is one of the most popular market grapes.

Hartford Prolific—Bunches rather large; berries large, globular; color almost black, covered with a beautiful bloom; of fair quality; ripens three weeks before the Isabella; valuable for its abundant bearing and early maturity.

Isabella—An old standard sort, highly prized where it will thoroughly mature. Bunches long, large, loose, berries large, oval, sweet and musky; a good keeper.

Moore's Early—Earlier than Corcods and equally as fine flavored.

Catawba—Well known as the great wine grape of Ohio, Kentucky, etc. Bunches large and loose; berries large, of a coppery red color, becoming purplish

Whole Root Trees Have Tap Roots.

when well ripened; two weeks later than the Isabella; requires the most favorable soils and situations, good culture and warm seasons, to mature in Western New York.

Delaware—Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small; round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Vine moderately vigorous, hardy and productive. Ripens two weeks before the Isabella.

Worden—This new variety is a seedling of the Concord, which it greatly resembles in appearance and flavor, but the berries are larger. The fruit is quite as good, and it ripens several days earlier.

White Sweetwater—Bunches large; very productive. Earliest white grape grown.

Black Hamburg—Large black grape; fine table grape.

Muscat—Large white grape; very sweet, of musky flavor. The raisin grape of commerce.

STRAWBERRIES.

\$1.00 Per 100; \$5.00 Per 1000.

Strawberries may be successfully grown on any soil adapted for garden purposes, or where good crops of grain and potatoes can be raised. The ground should be well prepared, thoroughly enriched and be kept mellow and free from weeds.

Sharpless—Very large size, delicious flavor. Good bearer.

Jessie—Berry very large; beautiful color, fine quality and good form. One of the finest table strawberries in cultivation.

Hood River—(Clark's Seedling.) — Earliest Strawberry grown; fruit firm; quite acid; fine for canning and the best shipping strawberry in the market.

BLACKBERRIES.

This excellent and profitable fruit should be planted for garden use in rows six feet apart with plants four feet apart in the rows; for market, in rows eight feet apart, with plants three feet apart in the rows. Give the plants the same cultivation as raspberries.

Wilson's Early—Large, sweet, fair flavored; very

Not So With Piece Root Grafts.

productive, ripens up the fruit together, and is earlier than any other variety. Requires protection in some localities.

Snyder—Extremely hardy; enormously productive; medium size; no hard, sour core; half as many thorns as Lawton or Kittatinny, and they are nearly straight and short.

Erie—Enormously productive; perfectly hardy; very large and of good quality; ripens in advance of Wilson Jr.; combines productiveness, hardiness, earliness, large size and good quality; five strong points of merit in its favor.

Wilson Junior—The largest and most productive early Blackberry known; produces its fruit in immense clusters; ripens evenly; becomes sweet as soon as black; holds its color well after being picked, and brings the highest price in the market; needs no protection in winter.

Evergreen—Or Everbearing Blackberry; very productive and fine quality. Leaves remain green all winter.

RASPBERRIES.

Plant on strong soil, manure freely, cultivate well or mulch heavily. For field rows six feet apart, three feet in row. In garden culture, tie up to single wire. Cut out old wood each year.

RED RASPBERRIES.

Brandywine—An enormous producer; berry beautiful, highly colored and firm; the most valuable Red Raspberry for transporting long distances, and brings a high price in market.

Cuthbert, or Queen of the Market—A remarkably strong, hardy variety, stands the Northern winters and Southern summers equal to any; berries very large, measuring three inches around; conical; rich crimson; very handsome, and so firm they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail in good condition; flavor is sweet, rich and luscious.

Royal Church—(The Earliest.)—Ten days ahead of all others, thus commanding the highest price in market.

BLACK CAPS.

Earhart—Strong, stocky grower, with an abund-

50 at \$1.00 rates.

ance of stout, heavy spines; very hardy fruit of large size, jet black and of good quality, commencing to ripen early and continues till stopped by freezing in the autumn.

Gregg—The leading Black Cap and a popular market sort; canes of strong, vigorous growth and, under good culture, very productive; berries are large, covered with heavy bloom, firm, meaty and of fine flavor; it requires a good strong soil to produce the best results; it is not entirely hardy, but suffers during unusually hard winters; it is by far the best late Black Cap and the largest of any.

Mammoth Cluster—A well known old variety, yet retained for its high quality and productiveness; rich and juicy with much bloom; canes strong and vigorous; medium to late.

CURRENTS.

Currents do best on a cool, sheltered, moist location. Plant about three feet apart. Rows four feet apart. Being perfectly hardy they can be planted in the fall and do not suffer injury from the winter. To destroy the Current worm, dust the plants with White Hellebore when the dew is on; care should be taken not to breath the Hellebore as it causes violent sneezing.

Black Naples—Very large, sometimes measuring half an inch in diameter; fine for wine or jellies.

Fay's Prolific—Originated in Chataqua County, N. Y. A cross between cherry and Victoria. Of large size, fine flavor, and claimed to be five times as prolific as the Cherry. Universally commended by those who have seen or had experience with it. A great acquisition.

Cherry—Very large; deep red, rather acid; bunches short, vigorous and productive.

White Grape—Very large; yellowish white; sweet, or very mild acid; excellent quality and valuable for the table. The finest of the white sorts. very distinct from White Dutch, having a low, spreading habit, and dark green foliage. Very productive.

Victoria—A splendid variety, ripening two or three weeks later than the others, and continuing in a fine condition for a long period. Bunches ex-

tremely long; berries of medium size; brilliant red and of the highest quality.

GOOSEBERRIES.

This fruit is so useful for cooking, when green or ripe, and it may be canned with such facility that it is beginning to be cultivated very extensively for both home use and market.

It requires the same cultivation and treatment for worms as the currant. The worms attack the Gooseberry before the Currant bushes.

Oregon Champion—Originated in Oregon; entirely free from mildew.

White French—

Red Jacket—

Industry—

SHADE TREES.

From 25c to \$1.50 Each According to Size.

Ash—American White—A rapid grower and valuable for planting in the street or in parks;; may be exclusively planted for timber.

Birch—(Betula.)—European White—(Betula alba.)—A well known tree, with graceful airy foliage, and silvery white bark; very desirable for the lawn, either as a single specimen or in contrast with other trees in a group. \$1.00 each.

Beech—(Fagus.)—Lacinta—(Cut Leave)—Foliage deeply and finely cut. \$1.00 each.

Purple Leaved—(Purpurea.)—A remarkable species with deep purple foliage, changing to greenish purple in autumn; a very striking contrast with ornamental trees. \$1.00 each.

American—(Fagus ferruginea.)—Our native sort well known; one of the most picturesque of round-headed trees. 50c each.

Hardy Catalpa—A variety originating at the West, more upright and symmetrical in its growth than the common Catalpa, and blossoms two or three weeks earlier. Very valuable for timber, fence posts, railroad ties, etc., possessing wonderful durability, a very ornamental and valuable tree. 50c to \$1.00 each.

50 at \$1.00 rates.

Chestnut—American—(Castanea Americana.)—A well known forest and nut bearing tree, of great value for ornamental purposes. This tree is now receiving great attention, and being widely and extensively planted for profit as well as ornament. 50c each.

Elm—(Elmus.)—American White—(Americana)—The noble spreading drooping tree of our own woods. One of the grandest and hardiest of park or street trees. 6 to 8 ft., 50c each; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.00.

Locust—(Robinia.)—Black, or Yellow Locust—A native tree of large size, rapid growth and valuable for shade as well as quite ornamental. The flowers are disposed in long pendulous racemes, white or yellowish; very fragrant and appear in June. 4 to 6 ft., 25c; 6 to 8 ft., 50c; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.00.

Honey Locust—Three Thorned Acacia—(Gleditschiae Triacanthus.)—A rapid growing tree; delicate foliage, of a beautiful, fresh, lively green, and strong thorns; makes an exceedingly handsome, impenetrable and valuable hedge. 50c each.

Rose, or Moss Locust—A native species of spreading irregular growth, with long, elegant clusters of rose colored flowers in June and at intervals all the season. 50c.

Linden—American Basswood—(Tilia Americana)—A fine native tree, with large leaves and fragrant flowers.

Locust—(Thornless)—A very graceful tree for lawns. beautiful foliage, and the tree is free from thorns.

European—(Broad Leaved.)—This variety generally grows regular and conical, and when planted by itself it develops finely; in such situation with its branches sweeping the ground, it becomes one of the most beautiful objects which a single tree is capable of forming. 5 and 6 ft. 50c; 8 and 10 ft. \$1.00

White or Silver Leaved—(Argentea.)—A handsome vigorous growing tree; large leaves, whitish on the under side, and having a beautiful appearance when ruffled by the wind, one of the best. 50c each.

Broad Leaved Linden—Handsomer shade tree grown. Should have a place in every lawn.

Rubra—(Red-twigg'd European Linden.)—A fine variety with blood red branches. 50c to \$1.00 each.

Maple—Silver Leaved—Of rapid growth and great value; very hardy and easily transplanted; a favorite street or park tree. 50c each.

Norway Maple—A noble growing shade tree,

large dark green leaves and one of the finest trees for street planting. 50c to \$1.00.

Poplar—Silver Leaved Abele—(*Populus alba*.)—A tree of remarkably rapid growth; at a distance the white under surface of the leaves, turned up to the wind, gives it somewhat the aspect of a tree covered with white blossoms.

Carolina—Of very rapid growth; large glossy leaves and one of the finest shade trees known. 4 to 6 ft., 25c; 8 to 10 ft., 50c; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.00.

Lombardy—Well known for its erect rapid growth and commanding form; very desirable in large grounds or along roads; indispensable in landscape gardening to break the ordinary and monotonous outlines of most other trees; if cut back to within eight or ten feet of the ground when three or four inches in diameter, it makes a beautiful round-headed symmetrical tree. 25c each.

Mountain Ash—(*Sorbus*) 50c to \$1.00 each.

European—(*Ancuparia*)—A fine, hardy tree; head dense and regular, covered from July to winter with large clusters of bright scarlet berries.

Oak Leaved—(*Quercifolia*.)—A hardy tree of fine habit; height and breadth from twenty to thirty feet, foliage simply and deeply lobed. A very fine lawn tree.

Box Elder—A fine rapid growing tree with a spreading head. 25c to 50c.

WEEPING DECIDUOUS TREES.

Ash—(*Fraxinus*.)—European Weeping—(*Excelsior Pendula*.)—The common, well known sort; one of the finest lawn and arbor trees, covering a great space and growing rapidly. \$1.00 each.

Beech—Weeping Pendula—Originated in Belgium. Remarkably vigorous picturesque tree, of large size; its mode of growth is extremely curious; the trunk or stem is generally straight, with the branches tortuous and spreading; quite ungainly in appearance, divested of their leaves—but when covered with rich luxuriant foliage, of wonderful grace and beauty. \$1.00 each.

Cut Leaved Weeping Birch—Extremely vigorous and hardy. Mr. Scott, in his "Suburban Home Grounds," says of it: "No engraving can do it justice; like the palm trees of the tropics, it must be seen in motion, swaying in the lightest breeze, its leaves trembling in the heated summer air, its white bark glistening through the bright foliage and spark-

ling in the sun, to enable us to form a true impression of its character. \$1.00 each.

Elm—(*Elmus.*)—**Champerdown Weeping**—A vigorous grower, and forms one of the most picturesque drooping trees. Leaves large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a luxuriant mass of verdure; very desirable. \$1.00 each.

Linden or Lime Tree—(*Tilia.*)—**White Leaved Weeping**—(*Alba Pendula.*)—A fine tree with large leaves and drooping branches. \$1.00 each.

Mountain Ash—(*Sorbus.*)—**Weeping—Aucuparia Pendula.**—A beautiful tree, with straggling weeping branches; making a fine tree for the lawn; suitable for covering arbors. \$1.00 each.

Weeping—(*Babylonica.*)—The well known common weeping willow. 50c each.

Wisconsin Weeping—Of drooping habit, and said to be perfectly hardy in the northwest. 50c each.

Weeping Poplar.

EVERGREEN TREES.

Evergreens are desirable and they are difficult to transplant, and both the time and the manner of transplanting should be looked to. They may be set in fall or after they have started in April, but they should be subjected to as little exposure as possible and be set with great care.

Arbor Vitae—(*Thuja*)—**American—(Occidentalis.)**—This is one of the very finest evergreens for hedge. It is very hardy, and if set at the proper time with care and without undue exposure, it may be relied upon to live; but small plants twelve to eighteen inches high, which have been transplanted several times are preferable. It bears shearing better than any other variety, and may be made a very beautiful and dense hedge or screen to divide grounds, or for any purpose where it is not required to resist cattle or other animals. 25c to \$1.00 each according to size.

Compacta—A dwarf compact variety, with a conical head; of bright green color; perfectly hardy; a native of Japan.

Siberian—(*Siberica.*)—One of the best of the genus of this country; exceedingly hardy, keeping color well in winter; growth compact and pyramidal, makes an excellent lawn tree.

Tom Thumb—Similar to the Heath leaved, but

more desirable; remarkable for slow, compact growth.; valuable for planting in cemeteries and small places, where large trees are not admissible. 50c to \$1.00 each.

Colorado Blue Spruce—A very beautiful evergreen tree from the Colorado mountains.

Norway Spruce—A lofty, elegant tree of perfect pyramidal habit; exceedingly picturesque and beautiful; should be largely planted. One of the best evergreens for hedges. 50c to \$1.00 each.

Irish Juniper—Its form is compact and conical; very hardy and ornamental. 50c to \$1.00 each.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS AND TREES.

Azalia—Mollis—A beautiful species recently brought from Japan; it has fine large trusses of flowers in shades of pink and yellow; requires some protection. 50c each.

Althea or Rose of Sharon—Hibiscus—These are fine shrubs and especially valuable because of their flowering in the fall, when nearly all other shrubs are out of bloom, entirely hardy and easy of cultivation. 50c each.

Double Lilac—(Paeoniflora.)—Very handsome and double lilac flowering. 50c each.

Double Purple—(Purpurea.)—Double, reddish purple; fine. 50c each.

Double Red—(Ruba Plena.)—Double red flowers. 50c each.

Totus Albus—Double white, with pink center.

Variagated Leaved Double Purple—A very showy kind, distinct, leaves variegated with light yellow, flowers double purple; exceptionally fine. 50c each.

Almond—Amygdalus—Dwarf Double Rose flowering. A beautiful shrub, with small, double, rosy blossoms closely set upon the twigs before the leaves appear. 50c each.

Anemone Japonica—(Alba)—A very desirable, thoroughly hardy, pure white lawn or garden plant; grows about 18 inches high; flowers two inches in diameter; blooms in the fall; very beautiful for cemetery plots. 50c each.

Berberry—Common—(Vulgaris.)—A nice shrub, with yellow flowers in drooping racemes in May, June and followed with orange scarlet fruit. 25 to 50c each.

Horse Chestnut—(Aesculus.)—Alba Plena—

Whole Root Trees Live Longer

(Double White.)—A superb variety with large spikes of double handsome double flowers. 50c to \$1.00 each.

Common or White Flowering—(Hippocastanum.) A very beautiful well known tree, with round dense head, dark green foliage, and an abundance of showy flowers in early spring. As a single lawn tree or for street it has no superior.

Glabra—(Buckeye.)—Similar to the common with small fruit and yellowish flowers.

Red Flowering—(Rubicunda.)—Not so rapid a grower as the White, foliage of a dark green and blooms earlier. A very showy tree.

Viburnum—Snow Ball—(Sterillis.)—A ..well known favorite shrub, of large size, with globular clusters of white flowers in June. 50c each.

Plicatum—(Plicate Tiburnum.)—A rare and exceedingly beautiful species from Japan. Flowers pure white, in very large globular heads.

Wigelia—Variagated Leaved—(Fel Variagata.)—Leaves bordered with yellowish white, finely marked; flowers bright pink. 50c each.

White Fringe—(Chinanthus) —Virginian Virgincia.)—One of the best large shrubs or small trees with superb foliage, and delicate fringe like white flowers. 50c each.

Rhododendron—These are the most magnificent of all Evergreen shrubs, with rich, green foliage and superb clusters of showy flowers; they flourish best in a peaty soil, and like Azalias, are the most effective when grouped. Plant in sheltered locations. Soil strongly impregnated with lime should be removed before planting and the space filled with leaf mould and peat or muck mixed, or other good soil tolerably free from lime. The Catawbiense varieties have the lilac-colored and red flowers, and are perhaps the most hardy sorts. State flower of Washington. \$1.00 each.

Euonymus—Burning Bush—(Strawberry tree.) A very ornamental and showy shrub, the chief beauty consists in its brilliant dark red berries, which hang in clusters from the branches until mid winter, planted with a background of Evergreens, the effect of contrast is very fine; leaves scarlet in autumn. \$1.00 each.

Russian Olive—Forms a tree sometimes 20 to 30 feet in height. Beautiful yellow bloom. Should be in every collection. 25c each.

Filbert—Purple Leaved—(Corylus.)—A vigorous

And Grow Better than Piece Root Trees.

shrub, with large, deep, purple leaves; very ornamental; produces good fruit. 50c each.

Honeysuckle—Upright—(Lonicera.)—Red Tartarian.—A well known shrub; flowers bright pink, which appear in May. 50c each.

White Tartarian—Like the preceding, but has dull white flowers. 50c each.

Hydrangea—(Paniculata Grandiflora.)—A fine shrub of recent introduction, blooming from July to November, large, showy panicles of white flowers in the greatest profusion; it is quite hardy, and altogether a most admirable shrub for planting singly on the lawn or in the margin of masses; to produce largest flowers it should be pruned severely in the spring and the ground enriched. 50c each.

Lilac—(Syringa.)—Persica—(Persian Lilac)—Native of Persia; from four to six feet high, with small foliage and small purple flowers. 50c. each.

Common Purple—(Vulgaris Purpurea.)—Bluish purple flowers.

Double Lilac.—(Lemoinei Flore Pleno.)—A new and choice variety of the lilac, producing long racemes of double flowers, lasting longer than the single sort. A valuable acquisition.

Large Flowering White—(Alba Grandiflora.)—A beautiful variety; has very large pure white panicles of flowers. Considered the best. 50c each.

White Persian—(Persica Alba.)—A fine sort, white flowers delicately tinged with rose color.

Purple Fringe—Smoke Tree—(Rhus Continus.) A much admired and conspicuous shrub or small tree with spreading habit, so as to require considerable space; covered in mid-summer with a profusion of fringe like flowers; desirable for its striking peculiarity of flowering. 50c to \$1.00 each.

HARDY CLIMBING AND TRAILING SHRUBS, 50c each.

American Ivy or Virginia Creeper—(Quinquefolia.) A very rapid grower, having beautiful dark green foliage which assume rich crimson hues in autumn. Like the Ivy and Trumpet vines, it throws out tendrils and roots at the joints by which it fastens itself to anything it touches. One of the finest vines for covering walls, verandahs, etc.

Veitchii—(Veitch's Ampelopsis.) Japan. Leaves a little smaller and more Ivy-like in form than the foregoing. Overlapping each other they form a dense sheet of green. It grows rapidly and clings

to the surface of even a painted brick wall with great tenacity. The foliage is especially handsome in summer, and changes to a scarlet crimson in autumn. For covering walls, stumps or trees, rocks, etc., no plant is more useful or beautiful.

Clematis, Large Flowering—Alexandria—This is one of the continuous blooming sorts of real merit; has a vigorous habit of growth, and in flower is remarkably showy and ornamental. The flowers are large and of a pale reddish violet color; July to October.

Duchess of Edinburgh—This is without doubt the best of the pure whites; deliciously scented.

Henryi—Fine, large, pure white; one of the best long bloomers.

Jackman's—(Jackmanni.) A very profuse blooming variety, with flowers from four to six inches in diameter, of an intense violet, purple color, borne successively in continuous masses on the summer shoots.

Honeysuckle—(Lonicera.) — Belgica — (Monthly Fragrant or Dutch.) Blooms all summer, very sweet, red and yellow flowers.

Common Woodbine—(Periclymena.) A strong, rapid grower, flowers very showy, red outside buff within; June and July.

Monthly Fragrant—(Belgica.) Blooms all summer. Flowers red and yellow. Very sweet.

Halliana—(Hall's New.) Nearly evergreen; flowers pure white changing to yellow, producing abundantly, fragrant like a Jessamine; the best bloomer of all.

Yellow Trumpet—(Aurea.) A well known variety with yellow trumpet flowers.

Scarlet Trumpet—(Sempervirens.) This and its varieties are the handsomest in cultivation; it is a strong, rapid grower, and produces scarlet inodorous flowers all summer.

Wistaria — Chinese — (Sinensis.) A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, and producing long pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers, when well established makes an enormous growth, is very hardy, and is one of the most superb vines ever introduced.

Double Purple—(Flore Pieno.) A rare and charming variety, with perfect double flowers, deeper in color than the single, and the racemes of remarkable length. The plant is perfectly hardy, re-

sembling the *Wistaria Sinensis*, so well known as one of our best climbing plants.

Chinese White—Introduced by Mr. Fortune from China, and regarded as one of his greatest acquisitions.

American White—A native seedling, pure white; bunches short; a free bloomer.

CLIMBING ROSES.

**Field Grown 2 to 3 ft. 50c; \$5.00 Per Doz.
per doz.**

These are admirably adapted for covering walls, trellises, old trees, unsightly buildings, etc. Their rapid growth, perfect hardiness, luxuriant foliage, immense clusters of beautiful flowers, commend them at once to everyone.

Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, almost white; double; very beautiful; fragrant.

Climbing Lamarque—

Gem of the Prairie—A hybrid between Madame Laffay and Queen of the Prairie; bright red, blotched with white; quite double, a free bloomer and a good climber.

Greville or Seven Stars—Purplish crimson and pink; not quite hardy.

Pride of Washington—Brilliant Amarauth, shaded rose center; large clusters, very double.

Queen of the Prairie—Bright rose color, large and double, very vigorous and rapid in its growth; the best climbing rose.

Sweet Briar—Rosy pink single flowers, followed in autumn by bright colored seed pods; foliage very fragrant.

Climbing Kasarine—Pure white, very beautiful;

Climbing Lafrance—

ROSES.

Field Grown, 2 to 3 ft. 50c; \$5.00 Per Dozen.

This group complete, for the most part, the roses for the multitude. They are mostly hardy, vigorous, easy of culture.

As a general rule they thrive best in a well prepared loam. Close pruning is generally required, but should be regulated to some extent by the rate of growth of each variety, those of vigorous habit not requiring to be cut back so much as those of

slower growth. The flowers range in color from purest white to the deepest crimson, with the intermediate shades of pink, blush, cherry carmine and peach.

Remedy for Mildew—The mildew is perhaps the most injurious disease. It is generally caused by extremes of heat and cold, and by a long continuance of damp, cloudy weather. The best remedies are sulphur and soot; one of these should be applied the moment the disease makes its appearance. It is a good plan to sprinkle the plants with water, so that the substance applied may adhere.

Alfred Colgmb—Bright carmine red, clear color, large, deeply built form, exceedingly fine; very fragrant; one of the very best.

American Beauty—An Everblooming Hybrid Perpetual. The flowers are very large, of beautiful form and very double; color, a deep rich rose. The fragrance is delightful, resembling La France.

Anne de Diesbach—Carmine, beautiful shade; moderately full and very large.

Caroline de Sansal—Clear, delicate flesh color, becoming bluish; magnificent variety; the best rose of its color in the catalogue; growth vigorous and foliage luxuriant.

Coquette des Alpes—White, lightly shaded with carmine; of medium size; a free bloomer.

Coquette des Blanches—Pure white, flowering in clusters; a very free bloomer.

Climbing Jules Margottin—Carmine rose, lightened with pink; full flowers of medium size; very pretty in bud. This is a decided acquisition; the flowers are the same as in the old variety; except that they are a little smaller, and quite as freely produced, the growth is more vigorous.

Climbing Victor Verdier—Rosy carmine, purplish edges; showy and very effective.

Dinsmore—A true perpetual, flowering very freely the whole season; flowers large and very double; color deep crimson. The plant is of a dwarf, bushy habit, every shoot producing a bud.

General Washington—Brilliant rosy crimson; large and double; fine.

General Jacqueminot—Brilliant crimson scarlet; very showy and effective.

Giant Battles—Very brilliant crimson center; dwarf habit, free bloomer, and one of the best.

Papa Gontier—Beautiful dark red.

Paul Neyron—Largest rose grown; beautiful dark pink; very hardy and constant bloomer.

Glory Lyonnaise—Originated at Lyons, France, and claimed to be a yellow hybrid perpetual. It is described as being clear chrome yellow, with rich, creamy white border; the flowers are large, very dull and delightfully sweet.

Hermosa—An excellent rose; blooms in fine clusters; large, very double and fragrant; color beautiful.

Augusta—Sulphur yellow, large and full, very fragrant, a strong grower, similar to, if not identical with Soltaterre.

Cloth of Gold—(*Chromatella*)—Rich deep yellow, large, double, fragrant, and a vigorous grower.

Lemarque—White, with sulphur center, flowers in clusters; a magnificent climbing rose under glass.

Madame Alfred de Rougemont—(*Hybrid Noisette*)—White, medium size; full.

Martha Washington—Pure white, very double; a vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.

La France—Delicate silvery rose; very large and full, almost constant bloomer; the most pleasing fragrance of all roses.

Pierre Guillott—Bright dazzling crimson, passing to brilliant carmine; petals beautifully veined with pure white, flowers large, very double and full; free bloomer very sweet.

Catherine Mermet—Bright flesh color, large, full, and of beautiful form; a fine winter bloomer in conservatories.

Duchess Brabant—Few roses equal this in freedom of flowering; none surpass it in either fragrance or vigor; color rose, heavily shaded with amebr or salmon.

Duchess of Edinburg—A very desirable novelty; flowers of good size, moderately full, deep crimson in the buds, becoming brighter as they expand; good for winter flowering.

Glorie of Dijon—Yellow shaded with salmon and rose; large, full and distinct.

Madame de Watteville—Also known as Tulip Rose on account of the beautiful feathery shadings of bright rose around the edge of each petal. A strong vigorous grower, with handsome foliage. Color white, shaded with salmon; very fragrant, flowers large and beautiful shape.

Perle des Jardins—A beautiful straw color, some-

times deep canary; very large, full, and of fine form; stiff shoots or stems, and very fine flowering.

Princess Beatrice—A magnificent yellow Tea Rose. The flowers which are carried on long, stiff stems, are of perfect form and a lovely shade of golden yellow, with a slight tint of pure rose.

Sunset—Large size, fine full form, very double and deliciously perfumed. The color is a remarkable shade of rich golden amber, elegantly tinged and shaded with dark ruddy copper.

Safrano—Bright, apricot yellow, changing to orange and fawn, sometimes tinted with rose; valued highly for its beautiful buds; fragrant.

The Bride—This is decidedly the most beautiful tea rose. The flowers are very large and double, on long stiff stems, of fine texture and substance, and last a long time in a fresh state after being cut, making it one of the best varieties for corsage wear or bouquets.

Madame Plantier—Pure white; medium size, full; flowers produced in great abundance early in the season.

White Maman Cochet—The handsomest White Rose you ever saw.

La Princess Verra—Beautiful in buds.

Ramblers—All colors.

SUMMER AND AUTUMN FLOWERING BULBS, 25c each; \$2.00 per doz.

(That Require Taking Up in the Fall to Be Kept From Freezing.)

Boussingaultia—(**Bassilloides**)—Maderia Vine. An old, well known climber, a rapid grower, with thick fleshy leaves and white flowers; grand for trailing in a porch, over a window, or in any place where you desire a beautiful green.

Dahlias—(**Double**)—Well known autumn flowering plants growing from two to five feet high, and producing a profusion of flowers of the most perfect and beautiful forms, varying in color from the purest white to the darkest maroon.

Gladiolus—Of all our summer flowering bulbs the Gladiolus stands eminently at the head as the most varied and beautiful class. The flowers are produced in spikes two feet in height and upwards; the brilliant scarlet and crimson of some, form a striking contrast with the delicate shades and pen-

cilings of the lighter colored varieties. By planting at intervals from May first to middle of June a succession of flowers can be had from July to October.

Tuberose—(Double and single.)—Flowers very fragrant; flower stems from three to four feet; autumn.

Pearl—Its value over the common variety consists in its flowers being nearly double in size; imbricated like a rose, and in its dwarf habit growing only eighteen inches to two feet. The fragrance and color same as common sort.

Tigridas—(Shell Flower.)—One of our favorite summer flowering bulbs, of the earliest culture, displaying their gorgeous tulip like flowers of orange and scarlet from July to October.

These Bulbs should be Planted in the Fall.

Hyacinths—Among all the bulbs used for winter flowers the Hyacinth stands foremost on the list. Two methods are employed in flowering Hyacinths in winter. One in glasses filled with water, the other in pots or boxes of soil.

Jonquils—A pretty variety of Narcissus having an agreeable fragrance adapted to out-door or pot culture.

Tulips—Thrive well in almost any soil; should be planted during October or November. 25c each; \$2.00 per doz.

PAEONIAS.

Tree and Herbaceous, 25c each.

These are all showy, beautiful flowers, perfectly hardy, easy to cultivate; flowering early in the season, before rose. They deserve a place in every garden.

Herbaceous Chinese Paeonias—August Van Geert—Deep crimson, slightly tipped blush.

Delicatissima—Double, delicate rose, fragrant and fine.

Rosea Fragrans—Deep rose, double, large and fragrant.

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standard Apples—20 to 30 feet apart each way.

Standard Pears and strong growing Cherries—20 feet apart each way.

Duke and Morello Cherries—18 feet apart each way.

Standard Plums, Apricots, Peaches, Nectarines—16 to 18 feet apart each way.

Whole Root Trees Don't Blow Over

Quinces—10 to 12 feet apart each way.

Grapes—rows 8 to 10 feet apart; 6 to 8 feet in rows.

Currants and Gooseberries—4 feet apart.

Raspberries and Blackberries—4 feet apart.

Strwberries for field culture—1 to 3 1-2 feet.

Strawberries for hill culture—2 feet apart each way.

NUMBER OF TREES ON AN ACRE.

30 feet apart each way	50
25 feet apart each way	70
20 feet apart each way	110
18 feet apart each way	135
15 feet apart each way	205
12 feet apart each way	300
10 feet apart each way	425
8 feet apart each way	680
6 feet apart each way	1210
5 feet apart each way	1745
4 feet apart each way	2725
3 feet apart each way	4840

Rule—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; ; which divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants or trees to the acre.

Injured Trees—If trees are received in a frozen state, place the package unopened in a cellar away from frost and heat until thawed out and then unpack. If partially dried from long exposure, bury entirely in the ground or place in running water from twelve to twenty-four hours.

THE WOOLY APHIS.

Kerosene—During the summer months those on the trees can easily be killed by touching them with a swab dipped in coal oil. Throw ashes or slacked lime around roots of the trees.

SAN JOSE SCALE.

A small, nearly circular, and flattened scale insect, infecting deciduous fruit trees.

Lime, Sulphur and Salt—The following formula and directions, if properly carried out, will produce an effective solution:

Unslackled lime.....	40 pounds.
Sulphur	20 pounds
Stock salt	15 pounds
Water to make 60 gallons.	

Directions—Place ten pounds of lime and twenty

Like Piece Root Trees.

pounds of sulphur in a boiler with twenty gallons of water, and boil over a brisk fire for not less than one hour and a half, or until the sulphur is thoroughly dissolved. When this takes place the mixture will be of an amber color. Next place in a cask thirty pounds of unslaked lime, pouring over it enough hot water to thoroughly slack it, and while it is boiling add the fifteen pounds of salt. When this is dissolved add to the lime and sulphur in the boiler and boil for half an hour longer, when the necessary amount of water to make the sixty gallons should be added. This is an excellent winter wash for fruit trees. Apply to trees with a spray pump.

**ONLY A FEW OF THE MANY LETTERS OF
PRAISE BOILED DOWN.**

Cherry trees arrived here in good order, and I am very well pleased with them, accept my thanks.

Nov. 10, 1898. J. B. GLOVER, Joplin, Mo.

My trees arrived O. K. Thanks for your promptness and nice trees. North-Western Nursery Trees are all right. R. F. JOHNSON, Briggson, Ore.

Your trees were in good order and are fine trees. I want 200 or 300 more. G. F. TROBRIDGE,
Waterville, Wash.

We received the trees all O. K. and feel well satisfied with them Thanking you for your kindness and trouble I remain Yours very truly,

C. M. TURNER, Hunter, Wash.

Your trees are my kind for the Palouse country. They have done better than any other trees I have seen planted here and I have seen a great many.

WM. A. DAVIS,
Postmaster, Steptoe, Whitman Co., Wash.

I have found all your trees true to name and the best in the world. I consider \$50.00 spent with your nursery better than \$75.00 spent with any other nursery.

C. S. STEVENS,
Burlington, Skagit Co., Wash.

Your trees have given splendid satisfaction in Colorado.

V. M. HARPST,
Hotchkiss, Colorado.

I can say out of several hundred fruit trees I have lost but one in two years. Your trees are the best all around stock in the market, which fact can be easily demonstrated by inspection of my orchard.

L. D. DAY, Rosedale, Wash.

Your trees received in fine condition and I am

well pleased with them. All who have seen them say they are the best trees put out here this year.

M. J. SILVA,
Carralitos, Santa Cruz Co., California.

Please send me 4000 Ben Davis apple trees and 540 Italian Prune trees. Bill trees to I. N. Peyton, Cheney, Wash.

Yours truly,
I. N. PEYTON.

I am more than pleased with your trees. Here is an order for 350 more and please book my order for 500 trees for the year 1900 and 500 trees for 1901.

Yours truly, T. R. TANNANTT.

I am well pleased with the trees and I must say that the trees that I got from you two years ago are just doing fine; some of them are higher than I can reach sitting on my horse. Yours respectfully,

Dec. 5. 5, 1895. DR. F. C. JONES,
Sunnyside, Wash.

Your trees arrived in good condition. They are nice looking trees every way, with unusually fine roots.

THOMAS SLADE,
New Whatcom, Wash.

The trees I received of you are very nice trees. They are the largest two-year old trees that I have seen yet.

G. D. ABLANG,
Ellensburg, Wash.

Trees arrived in excellent condition. I never saw finer trees.

R. L. RUTTER,
Spokane, Wash.

Farmington, Wash., Oct. 22, 1901.

C. L. Whitney, Dear Sir: I send you by mail today a Rome Beauty apple taken from one of the young trees purchased of you and planted last April, what you term a yearling top on a two-year root. While I had no shadow of a doubt as to your trees being true to name, this witness arises in its infancy to give indisputable testimony. My young trees stand as straight and erect as when planted, they have made a fine growth and I have lost but one, destroyed by a squirrel in the 18 1-2 acres planted. To my mind the growth and erectness of my trees present positive proof of the virtue of using the whole root. I certainly never saw more beautiful trees.

T. R. TANNATT,

President Inland Empire Horticultural Association.

This is to certify I have examined the nursery of C L. Whitney, of Walla Walla, and found the trees the best I ever saw. All varieties true to name.

A. VAN HOLDERBEKE,
Commissioner of Horticulture.

Tacoma, Wash., Oct. 17, 1901.

Received your trees also some trees from Stark Bros.; they were same age as yours, one year top on two-year old roots. Your trees six feet high, healthy and thrifty; their trees from eighteen to twenty-four inches high and look much stunted.

JESSE BISHOP,
Garfield, Wash.

Nov. 13, 1901.

Your nursery stock was the finest it was ever our pleasure to see.

BROADWAY FLORAL CO.,
Everett, Wash.

Jan. 2, 1902.

Received the bill of trees you sent me. They are all right in every respect. I could sell such trees as they are.

C. W. McCANN,
Farmington, Wash.

Nov. 18, 1901.

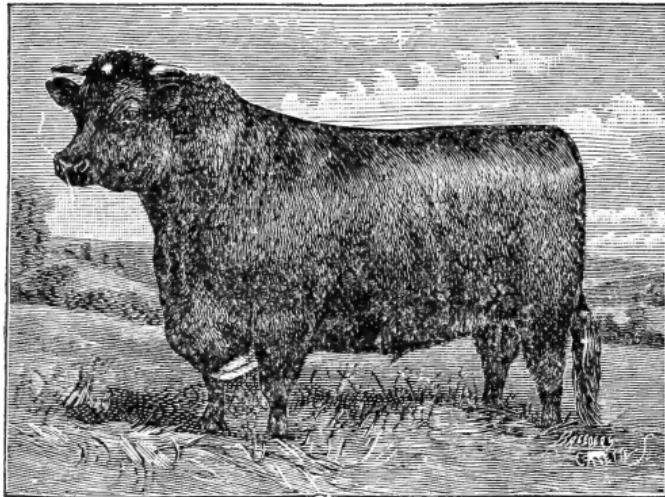
I am well pleased with your trees.

R. C. McCROSKEY,
Garfield, Wash.

Nov. 16, 1901.



YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE.

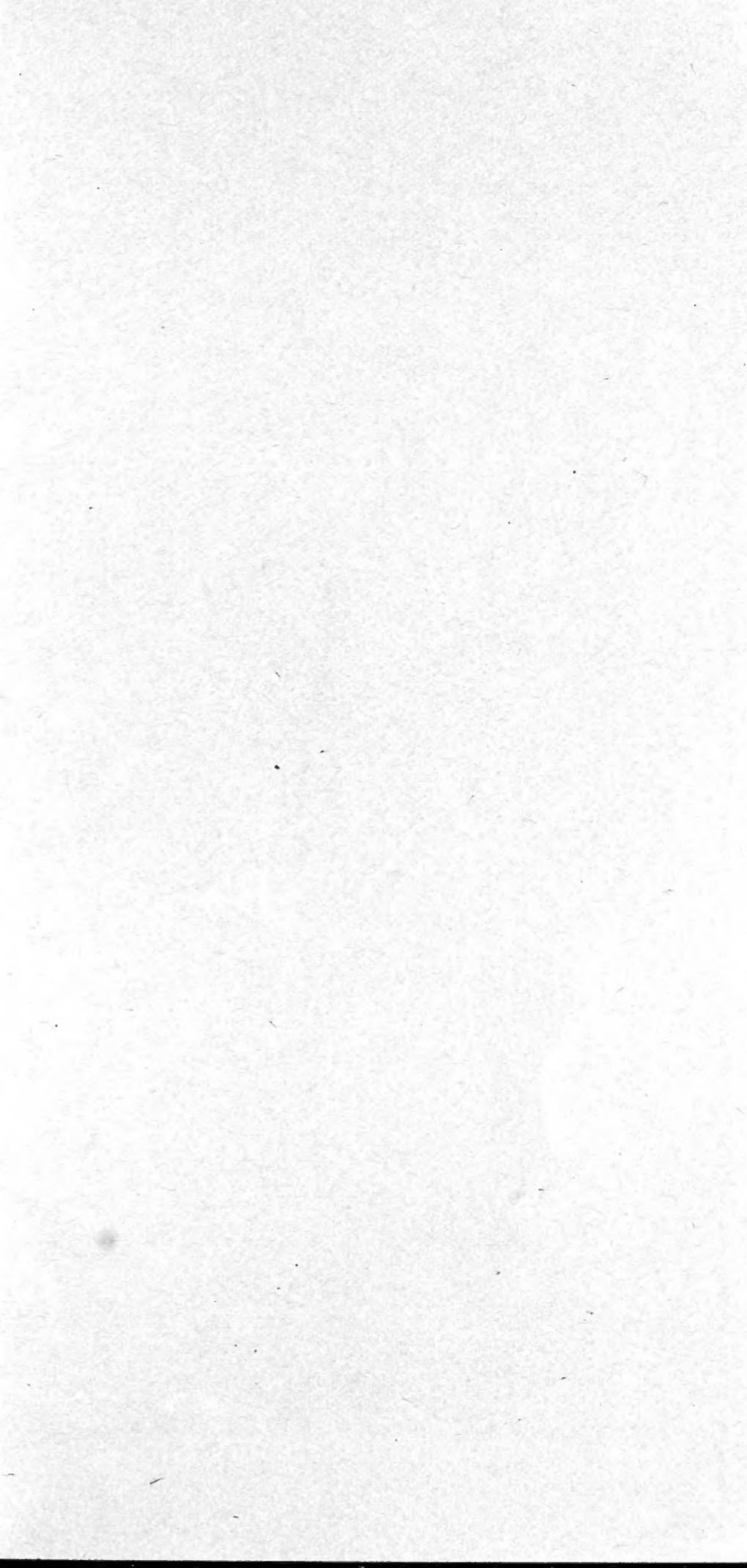


W. S. GOODMAN,

BREEDER OF HUDSON
BAY HERD OF

REGISTERED
SHORT HORN
CATTLE.

WALLA WALLA, WASHINGTON.



COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS ESTABLISHED, 1884 BEST OF REFERENCE
A SPECIALTY.

NORTH-WESTERN NURSERIES

WALLA WALLA, WASH.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

